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[103]

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THE NEW PERSON REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

"VOT'S DAT YOU SAY?"

This imaginary conversation by "V.P.S." in the "Evening Standard" shows what the German "imagines" will happen after the war.

Ent now we're all got vionds againt. De best of vionds, nicht wahr? It's true, you've had a little scrap—a sort of family shan—But now der feighn's offer, unt vo offer you do hent. And vionce again vo come to lif unt trade in your goot thant. Vo's dah you say? You do not wish to be goot vionds againt? You tink vo didn't fight you fair? Vell, let me shoost cablain! Ven vionceide vionds you let loose, vo had to try and vin. And don't forget you vont for us—vo didn't want you in!

Poor Belgium! Jai! She drank der cup of borrow to der dregg. Bot peobles can't make omelette's mitout to prunk some eggs. Destruction, billage, kood—dese tings are shoost a part of war—Vo've always took 'em mit us in all em-paigns peiore.

De ray vo treated yamers? Vell, vell, dese tings are donot! You can't got men to fight unless dey haf a little fun. Prutality? It all depends on how you look at tings. You sencer at Kultur, vilo vo know de penefit it prings!

Vo sunk defenceless ships and set der crews adrift? I know—Bot Himmel! Vot vos U-boats for if 'not to set shoost so? Und new you're short of vionds, vilo velle a lot, ha, ha! Vell carry goots instead of you, and safe you trouble, ja!

Vot's dat? You're going to take ours, your lost vionds to replace? Vv, velle a notion! Ach, mein Gott! dat man could be so passe! Bot no—I know you Prions vell, you're dalkin' trough your hat. Nein, nein! You're too forghin' and too chifarious for dat!

Let pygmies shoost be pygmies, vo are vionds, as I haf said. Let's be like as vo vos peiore, mit emity all tead. You go vo mia your Cop-ties, unt your boxin', unt your games. Unt vo vill shiook to peosness—dat is all a Sherman claims.

Vello lots of naice tings reaty in your vare-houses to doomp. Unt vion't you all be happy ven de prices do vionds shoost? Com' shioke mein hunt old kanernd! Shake hanse on it, I say—And led me pook your orders in der good old shenal way!

"Too blood-stained vion too filthy!" You vion'd take it? Is dat so? You don't mean it? Donnerwetter! Vell, it shows you nofer know! I thought you vion'd be sorry for a man who's hat a fall. Bot I find I vos mistaken in you English, after all!

THE PRICE OF ZINC.

In a short article in *Chamber's Journal* for March, Mr. John Bowman gives "Some Facts about Zinc," from which we extract the following:—

Before the war prices for zinc ranged from £15 to £21 per ton. In November, 1914, the price was £24 per ton. By January, 1915, £26 was the market price, and twelve months later the price was £28 per ton. The highest price, £102 per ton, was reached at the end of February. On March 1st an order prohibiting speculative dealings in metals was published, and in less than a fortnight the price had declined to £77 per ton. At the beginning of April the price was steady at £69. By the middle of the month the price had again risen to £100, and remained at this figure until the beginning of May. At the end of May £78 was the quoted price, the end of June saw a further decline to £26. Since then the price has fluctuated between £50 and £60, the average for December being £55. While this price represents an enormous increase on normal prices, the big reduction from the maximum price is satisfactory, because it is due to the determined action of producers in Australia. The cutting off of the German and Belgian supplies has enabled Australia to become one of the leading zinc-producing countries, and she should be, at the close of the war, a formidable competitor in the Eastern and South American markets. Canada also began producing last year, and the smelters at Trail, British Columbia, yielded 8,000,000 pounds, valued at £200,000 sterling.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE PROMISES MORE LIGHT.

Lord Northcliffe, in a statement to the United Press Agency of New York, last month, said:—

"Britain will shortly publish the losses arising from submarines, not hiding any facts of importance connected with the war on land or sea, save those likely to be of benefit to the enemy. The submarines, while being the strongest card that Germany has played, can never win the war. The British official reports are perfectly frank, and do not conceal any losses, while the Germans are afraid to publish theirs. The Germans do not yet know of the fall of Baghdad. The war is certain to be a long one. The German mixture of science with brute force is not easily broken."

New secret war implements were added Lord Northcliffe, being prepared by Britain.

CONDITIONS ON THE
CAUCASUS FRONT.
RESULTS OF TURKISH
BRUTALITY.

Some refugees from Sivas, who succeeded in getting through the Turkish lines last November, reached Erzingan after a terrible journey across snow-covered hills. They described the conditions prevailing in Sivas and the neighbourhood to a correspondent, who writes as follows from Erzurum:—

The capture of Erzingan by the Russians at the end of July, 1916, caused a panic among the Turkish military authorities at Sivas. It was felt that, should the Russians advance further westward without giving the Turks time to organize the defence of Sivas, there would be but one way out of the situation—i.e., to evacuate Sivas and retire to Angora, the terminus of the railway from Constantinople. Haruti Dey, a Turkish general of Circassian origin, who had been compelled to retire from Erzingan at the head of a demoralised division, declared publicly at Sivas that the German who was in command of the Caucasian front did not care to defend a woman territory, nor did Turkish armies. For his frank speech, this General was ordered by the military authorities to go to Constantinople on a few months' leave.

As a reprisal for the fall of Erzingan 1,700 Armenian soldiers and artisans, who were employed on the roads and in workshops, were killed by the Turks.

Most of the Turkish regiments were reduced to half their normal strength owing to the heavy strain put upon them during the spring and summer. Ammunition was running short, because means of transport were daily decreasing. Hundreds of camels and pack-horses, which were carrying military supplies from Angora to Sivas in the spring, dropped on the road from ill-usage and overwork. The distribution of military supplies was the worst possible. Discontent was rife among all classes, but though everyone in the army was longing for peace none dared incur the consequences of any demonstration.

For some time past the Turks had been deporting Greeks from towns and villages on the Black Sea coast. There had been no massacres of Greeks, but in the course of deportation many hundreds of Greeks had died, as Armenians had done.

Last November the military commandant of Sivas undertook to raise a new army corps, but he had met with very little success up to the time of the departure of this informant. Hundreds of men are deserting from the Turkish army, and hill-sides are infested with hungry robbers and marauders.

Thousands of widows and orphans are reaching the Caucasus, after a long fight through the mountains, in a condition that beggars description. These have been not only cruelly bereft of their bread-winners, they have also lost everything they possessed through Turkish brutality. But two years ago happy and well-to-do they are now on the verge of starvation.

ST. GEORGE THE TANK.

GRAPHIC STORY OF 40 HOURS' AMAZING FIGHT.

The capture of Wandcourt and Heninel (south-east of Arras) will always be famous if only for the journey of a tank. It had a forty-hour duel with Hindenburg, which outdoes all the stories of St. George and the Dragon. Nothing like it had ever been done before by any engine of war with a human crew. Only those who have heard what the hold of a tank is like can understand the feat of endurance by its cabin and padded crew.

Our infantry says Mr. W. Beach Thomas in the *Daily Mail* were held up by heavy machine-gun fire from pits and trenches dotted over a slope on their left. They were attacking from the farthest point south where we had crossed the Hindenburg line in the Arras sector.

In their plight a tank was called to help, and elected to go forth unaccompanied on a lone mission. It started by a direct advance along the line of Hindenburg's wire, and flattened out one belt at its leisure while bullets rattled on its hide like hail on a tin roof.

They flattened, fell, or glanced off while the crew laughed, jested, and asked them to come in whenever a particularly loud one hit the door.

ONE BELT FLATTENED. When one belt was flattened St. George the Tank turned in a graceful curve and proceeded with stately pomp to come back on a parallel course down the second set of wire.

After this preliminary work St. George set out northwards to search the lairs of machine gunners on the slope. For a while the gunners had ceased firing, but now again ordinary bullets and armour-piercing bullets rattled on his victor. He had already, with his own machine-gun, shot a number of infantry along the trenches behind the wire. He now picked off a quantity of machine gunners, though some hurrowed into dug outs and stayed there till subsequently taken prisoner.

From the warren of machine gunners he went on to the village fortress of Wandcourt, making a serpentine course in and around it, spitting fire for he has the dragon's gift as well as St. George's gifts—whenever a good target offered.

EVERY CANNON USED. For a day and a night and a day he continued his quest, noising out German machine gunners and groups of infantry in two villages, in the valley, and along the slopes. At last, bumped and battered and worn as a shipwrecked crew, almost every pigeon hole of ammunition used, the valiant crew turned their bows homewards.

Their ship covered much country and spent forty hours on the adventure.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND.
A SERIOUS POSITION.

The Government last month exhibited in the centres affected by the strikes the following notice:—

"A serious stoppage of work by engineers engaged in the vital business of producing munitions occurred at a moment when, in view of the present offensive on all fronts, there was greater need for all munitions than at any previous time. The strike is allegedly a protest partly against the abolition of trade cards and partly against the Munitions Amendment Bill."

"Despite the full explanations, and the effect of these measures, and despite the fact that it was completely unauthorised and condemned by 50 trade-unions of the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the strike is therefore clearly as much a protest against the executive authority of the trade-unions as it is against Government action."

This was fully confirmed by telegrams from the strike leaders in the Manchester area, stating that the joint engineering shop stewards' committee repudiated any interference by the official executives of the workers' committees in the present dispute. The Government cannot permit the strike to continue. Therefore, they must summon all loyal citizens to resume work immediately. They point out that all inciting any stoppage of munition work are guilty, under the Defence of the Realm Act, and liable to a penalty of servitude for life, or such lesser punishment as may be awarded.

The Minister of Munitions states that the officials of the various unions opine that the men should resume work on Monday. The Minister emphasises that supplies of aircraft material, heavy guns, howitzers, tanks, and other materials will be seriously delayed by the present illegal action. It would also impede the western offensive, and numberless lives would be unnecessarily sacrificed.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Remembering that the engineer strikers are earning higher wages than ever, and are in a home of security, while our soldiers are labouring death, the strike seems incredible. The whole country will support the Government action, because the traitors in the factories deserve the same fate as the traitors in the trenches."

MISTAKEN POLICY. In the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Anderson (L., Ayrshire) said that the Government's secret session regarding labour unrest was a mistaken policy. A fair and honest discussion, coupled with an attempt to meet the grievances of the worker, would have better results. Unless the Government observed its pledges to Labour it would bring the country to the verge of revolution.

Mr. F. G. Kellaway (L., Bedford) replied that the munition-makers were nerve-tired after three years of excessive labour and strain, and these unparalleled conditions now resulted in rash and extreme action where, formerly, matters were easily settled. Every day the strikes continued meant lengthening the war. The trade-card system was an experiment which had proved unsatisfactory, but accredited trade-unions accepted the new scheme, and denied that the Government had broken its pledge given to the engineers. Though the existing difficulty was widespread there were grounds for hoping that the worst was past.

Dr. Addison (Minister for Munitions) interviewed, and that a large body of Australian munition-makers in a factory at which the engineers were striking passed a resolution protesting against the strike, and stating their willingness to volunteer in a body for active service. Dr. Addison did not accept the offer, because the men were equally valuable in the factories.

Dr. Addison added: "The people may say that we have heaps of shells in France. That fortunately is true, but the supply of big guns, tanks, aeroplanes, and motors has been gravely affected. The continuation of the offensive depends upon those things, now finishing in the shops. We have lost three weeks' work by the Barrow stoppage, and the time which is being lost now will be felt in June and July. The tanks are very popular in France, but few things are more difficult to turn out, because it is difficult to get spare parts. Two orders were given in the last few weeks for 1,200 and 1,700 tons respectively for tank spare parts alone."

It was true, he continued, that a Rochdale firm had seriously breached its understanding with the unions, but that was dealt with immediately. It had nothing to do with the present strikes. The two main disputes now involved the dilution of labour, and the trade-card system. When the former was decided on an understanding was reached with the unions, but the demands for munitions of all kinds, as well as shipbuilding, had enormously increased, and the department gave additional safeguards to protect the unions. The trade-cards had been defective because a number of big unions were not parties to the system. This resulted in many skilled men being called up in some trades classified as unskilled, while in other trades they had been protected.

The system, therefore, had been discontinued, and the new system provided exemption for skill only. Local committees had been appointed to settle complaints. The unrest was largely due to the shop stewards. The Ministry could not negotiate with individual shops, of which there were 80,000 in the engineering trade alone. "The Ministry," he continued, "can only deal with the main organisations, and cannot be a party to movements designed to interfere with the making of munitions or the appointing of the authority of the central unions. We have said all along that we will not deal with the men."

In the House of Commons, on May 21st, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Engineers generally had resumed work, a settlement having been reached under which the Engineers' Executive Council would negotiate with the Government regarding the existing differences, and endeavour to continue this practice with a view to avoiding future stoppage.

The Command of the Police Reserve will temporarily be taken over by the A.S.P. (R.) as Acting Deputy Superintendent. Unit Commanders will communicate with the Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve) either direct or through this office.

DOCTORS AND RECRUITS.
PASSING OF UNFIT MEN.

Much complaint has been made in England regarding the extraordinary laxity of the doctors employed by the War Office in passing unfit men for military service. Sir Frederick Milner recently wrote on this subject to the *Times* as follows:—

In a letter which you have published recently "Practitioner of Medicine" states:—"Military doctors are perfectly competent, in the vast majority of cases, to arrive in their own findings at just and safe conclusions." That certainly is not my experience. If the people of this country had any idea of the huge sums of money that have been wasted owing to the ignorance or carelessness of military doctors, or of men appointed to carry out the duties of military doctors, indignation would be widespread. It would be no exaggeration to say that thousands of men have been passed fit for service who have not been able to do any military service at all. Such is the carelessness of some of these gentlemen that it is notorious that men have actually been passed with artificial legs and glass eyes; I know of several cases myself, and Major-General Sir C. Crutchley admitted it in a speech he made some months ago.

Hardly a day passes that I do not get appeals from men who have been invalided out without any pension. These men admit themselves that they did only a few weeks' service before being sent to hospital, and that many of them were kept in hospital for months before being invalided out. These men were, of course, receiving pay and separation allowances, besides the cost of their food and treatment in hospital, yet none of them was able to render any military service at all. I have already made public many cases of gross and unpardonable carelessness. During the last few days the following cases have come to my knowledge. A man was passed with incurable heart disease, from which he has suffered for years, and has never been able to do any but the slightest work. The leading doctor in the district stated before the tribunal that in his opinion if this man were sent on a route march with a full load he would drop down dead, yet this man was passed, and actually passed again on appeal.

Another man was so full of tubercle that the slightest knock caused serious trouble. He had recently gone through a very serious operation, and the surgeon who did the operation stated that it was absolutely inconceivable that any medical man could be found to pass such a man for service, yet he was passed, though he told the doctor of all he had been through. The other day I saw two men in hospital. They had been born almost blind. They had never been able to do any work, and actually passed again on appeal.

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A "MISERABLE COWARD." ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE IN BROADWOOD ROAD. A PLUCKY HOUSE COOLIE.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday a Chinese named Lo Pui was charged with committing robbery with violence in Broadwood Road, Wanchai, on June 4th.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and the prisoner, who entered a plea of "not guilty," was undefended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. R. M. Austin, T. C. Dixon, F. J. Murray, G. M. da Silva, J. M. Gordon, W. Hedley, and F. M. de Figueiredo.

The Crown Solicitor said that the complainant in the case was a little girl, seven years of age, named Daisy Wong, who had been adopted by Dr. Kew. She was returning from the French Convent School at about 3.30 p.m., and, when coming up Broadwood Road, she was met by the prisoner, who caught hold of her and carried her into some bushes. He held his hand over her eyes and snatched a gold necklace which the girl was wearing, as well as some charms composed of gold and jadestone. Dr. Kew's house-coolie, who was in the habit of meeting the girl from school, approached the spot where the man attacked the girl about this time, and, hearing cries, he ran into the bushes. As soon as the prisoner saw him he made off and the coolie gave chase. He caught the man, a struggle ensued, during which both fell into a nullah, and then the accused got away. The coolie continued the chase, again caught him, and, following another struggle, he managed to arrest him and take him into custody.

The house coolie said that as he was on his way to market, and when coming down the hill, he saw the prisoner holding his master's child under his arm and making towards a bush. On seeing this he gave chase. When the prisoner saw him coming he made off and witness chased him towards the coffee plantations, up the hill towards the Hon. Mr. Thomson's house. Witness caught the man up, they struggled, and both fell into a nullah. The accused then asked him to let him go. Witness refused, and they had another struggle. The accused managed to get away and witness again chased him, they going towards the Wing Ohing gardens. Here prisoner picked up a stone and threw it at witness, but missed him. Eventually he got up with the man and arrested him, and took him to No. 1 Police Station. Here they refused to take the man and witness took him on to No. 2 Police Station, where he was charged.

Replying to the Chief Justice, witness said he knew that the accused was working in the neighbourhood. He both saw and heard the little girl crying. The accused carried the girl under his arm for a distance of about fifty yards. The place to where the accused took the girl was partly covered with shrubs, and anyone passing along the path would have been unable to see what was going on.

After the coolie had given his evidence, the Chief Justice, addressing the Crown Solicitor, said that he thought the coolie had behaved in a most laudable manner. He did not know whether it had yet been recognised in any way, but, if possible, some representations should be made to the Government to see if he could not be recompensed in some way or other.

The Crown Solicitor said that he would make representations, and added that the coolie had behaved in a very plucky manner.

Addressing the coolie, the Chief Justice said—I think you behaved very well indeed. You showed considerable pluck in going to the rescue of this little girl. I do not know whether your master has already recognised your services, but I shall certainly represent to the Crown Solicitor the view I take of your conduct.

Dr. Kew said the little girl concerned in the case had been adopted by him. Witness added that on the day of the occurrence he received a telephone message to the effect that the girl had been robbed on the way home from school. Later witness found that the girl was bruised about the neck and that she was very frightened. Her throat was very sore the next day, she could neither swallow nor eat. The gold chain produced was usually worn by the girl. When witness saw the girl at the police station the chain was missing. The earth

at the place, to where the girl was carried was cut up in places, showing that there had been a struggle.

Answering the Chief Justice, Dr. Kew said the bruises on the neck could have been caused by the pressure of hands, and the sore throat would be caused by external pressure.

The Chief Justice—Do you not think it is rather dangerous to allow a little girl like this to go about alone?

Witness—It was unavoidable on this particular day. The coolie usually takes the girl to school and brings her back again.

The Chief Justice—I have told the coolie that I think he behaved in a most laudable manner.

Witness—It was most courageous of him.

The Chief Justice—I hope you have recognised it.

Witness—I have.

The little girl, whose head could only just be seen above the top of the witness-box, said that when she was on her way home from school a man (the accused) came up to her, put his hand over her eyes, took her into some bushes, and snatched away her gold necklace. She cried out and the "boy" (coolie) came up. The prisoner then ran away and the coolie gave chase. Then a woman earth-carrier came up and took her home. The girl added that the accused jerked the chain, as a result of which he snapped it, and a jadestone ornament and a sovereign fell to the ground. The accused hurt her around the neck and throat by his pressing on her.

A gardener in the coffee plantation spoke to seeing the coolie and the accused fighting in the plantation. He told them they must not fight in his garden. He saw the prisoner holding a brick and about to throw it at the coolie. Later the coolie got hold of the prisoner and took him away.

In the course of a statement, the accused said that he was walking along the road and knocked into the little girl. The contact was so severe that he nearly knocked the girl over. He put out his hands to prevent her from falling, but she called out that he had snatched her things. Just then the coolie came down the hill, and as soon as he heard the girl's cries he took up a brick and threw it at him (the prisoner), but missed. Then the coolie came up to him and accused him of snatching things. He (the accused) then said that if he accused him of doing this he was quite willing to go with him to the police station. The coolie then took him to one police station, but they refused to do anything there, they refused to take him because he had done nothing wrong. He was then taken to another police station, and there a telephone message was sent and the little girl and her witnesses came and accused him of snatching things. He was then pushed into a cell and kept there, he knew not what for. When the girl came to the police station she produced a chain and other trinkets which she accused him of stealing. He had never seen them before, and knew nothing about it.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty after a minute's deliberation.

The Chief Justice, addressing the accused, said—You are a miserable coward. You go and take that poor little girl of seven years of age or less, and take her away and attempt to rob her and use violence in doing it. But for the extremely brave conduct of the house coolie you would probably have taken her belongings and got away altogether. No child is safe when a man of your character is at large. It is a very bad case. The sentence of the Court is that you will be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for five years, and you will also receive 14 strokes with the "cat."

As the accused was being removed he remarked—I did not do it, my Lord.

The M.Tavish was not a mean man. No, he just knew the value of three-pence-halfpenny.

So, when he developed a sore throat he meditated fearfully upon the expenditure of a doctor's fee. As an alternative, he hung about for a day and a half outside the local doctor's establishment. Finally, he managed to catch the great man.

"Say, doctor! Hoo's-bee-ness wi' ye the noo?"

"Oh, fey, fey!"

"Ah, s'pose ye've a deal o' prescribin' tae dae fer cooless an' sair throats!"

"Ay!"

"An' what dae ye gin'ally gie for a sair throat?"

"Naethin!" replied the canny old doctor. "I dinna want a sair throat."

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 18th June.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The local Government has received telegraphic advice from Peking of the mandate issued by the President dissolving Parliament.

It is reported that Wu Hon-an declared that the mandate should be disregarded, as the President was compelled to issue it by the revolutionists in Tientsin. Steps are, therefore, being taken to resist the mandate.

THE KWONGS OPPOSE THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Military Governors, Chan Ping-kwan and Tam Ho-ming, have addressed a very long telegram to the President denouncing the unlawful action of the revolutionary provinces. They consider that it is time for the President to issue a mandate for raising troops against the rebels and declare that they are quite ready to fight against them.

ARRIVAL OF WU HON-MAN.

Wu Hon-man, ex-Tutuh of Canton, arrived here on the 13th inst., by the express train from Hongkong, and was met at the Railway Station by the Civil Governor and some military officials. Soon after his arrival, he consulted General Lee Lit-kwan and the local Governors in connection with the political crisis, and the party did not disperse until rather late that night.

It is reported that Wu Hon-man is going to meet Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting in order to settle some important questions with him.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN PROPERTIES.

The Military Governor has completed his arrangements for safeguarding this province since the declaration of martial law. He visited all the Consuls in Shamen at noon of the 13th inst., assuring them that the local Government will accept responsibility for protecting all foreign properties in the province.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL LUK RETURNING.

After the arrival of General Lee Lit-kwan, Chan Kwing-ming and Wu Hon-man (ex-Tutuh of Canton), Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting was urged to return to Canton with as little delay as possible. The local Government has recently received a telegram announcing that he left Kwangsi for Wuchow on the 13th inst. Immediately on receipt of this telegram, Ma Chai, Chief of Water Police, was directed to go up to Wuchow to welcome and afford him protection.

UNITED ACTION BY SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

General Lee Lit-kwan has telegraphed to the Governors of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow inviting them to co-operate in raising troops to fight against the independent provinces. This invitation has been accepted.

COMING OF CHING PEI-KWONG.

The local Government has received a telegram from Ching Pei-kwong, President of the Ministry of Navy at Peking, stating that he has arrived Shanghai and will shortly leave for Canton in order to arrange naval affairs with the local Government for opposing the independent provinces.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD.

The Chinese Commercial communities in Hongkong and in foreign countries have recently wired to the local Government promising to do their best to contribute a big sum of money for the purpose of assisting the local Government to fight against Ni Che-chung, the principal revolutionary.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

The local Government has received a telegram from the Vice-President, Fung Kwok-chang, announcing that he tendered his resignation to Parliament on the 3rd inst.

OFFICIAL DINNER.

On the evening of the 10th inst., the Civil Governor entertained General Lee Lit-kwan, Chan Kwing-ming, Fung Che-yan and other high officials at a dinner held at his Yamen. The party numbered over sixty. The speeches referred chiefly to the political crisis.

AMMUNITION FOUND AT KON YAM MOUNTAIN.

The Military Governor's Yamen reported that over one hundred cases of ammunition were found in a hole under Chen Mo-lau (built when General Lung was seated in Canton) on Kon Yam mountain. It is supposed that these cases were stored there by the ex-Tutuh, Lung Chai-kwong. The local Government has now a good supply of ammunition.

CHIEF OF THE FINANCIAL BUREAU RESIGNS.

Yim Kar-che, Chief of the Financial Bureau, has tendered his resignation on account of his recent sickness and financial difficulties. Owing to the present political crisis, his request was refused by the local Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

The following subscriptions to the above Fund, which have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending 10th June, are gratefully acknowledged:—

Already acknowledged	\$670.40
"A. E. R." (May)	5.00
"B. S."	25.00
Anonymous	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bowley	25.00
W. G. Humphreys	5.00
W. S. Brown	5.00

Total

Estimated monthly requirement \$ 600.00

Total receipts for May

Deficiency on estimate for month of May

Monthly subscription, \$—

Donation

T. Robinson (General Secretary).

F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. (Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

OUR (TOR-)MENTOR.

Who was it, when Hongkong aflame Found even Harris' arguments tame, A Champion to the rescue came? McGuigan.

Whose periods full and flowing glide Adown the page, two columns wide? Who seems himself to swell with pride? McGuigan.

So vast an intellect he displayed That lesser folk shrink back dismayed: He put them all well in the shade, McGuigan.

And people gasped and rubbed their eyes Till rumour had it on this wise, "It must be *He*—in disguise, McGuigan."

"His spiritual home" must surely be Somewhere in favoured Germany, "With Huns he has such sympathy, McGuigan."

So, for a prophet honour lacks In his own country—lest we wax Exasperate, and fain would *tax* McGuigan.

Or, if no tax may dam that flow Of language measured sure and slow, Consign him straight to Jericho— Or Wigan. E.E.D.U.P.

HELP UP BY MIRAGE.

"Operations had to be temporarily suspended owing to the mirage," says Sir Stanley Maude in describing a clever little strategical victory on the Diala. It is a reminder that despite submarine, Zeppelins, poison gas, and howitzers there is one front at least on which world-old conditions play a dominating part. Thirst, heat, and mirage were enemies with which the men had to reckon who shaped the world in its young days. The military leaders of the Old Testament whose troops saw "the parched land become a pool and the thirsty land springs of water" had a distraction to reckon with quite as deadly as barbed wire or machine-guns. They had often to convince a fabled and parched army that the promise of rest, shade, and refreshment on the horizon was nothing but a wife of the devil in disguise. Nowadays any schoolboy can detect a mirage, trace it to the deflection of light rays by a cold layer of atmosphere superimposed on a warm one, and even explain its affinity to the mist illusions that Europe knows as the "Broken Spectre" and the common magnification by fog which Tennyson had in mind when he spoke of the bearer of Arthur's body as "walking larger than human among the frozen hills." But to understand the mirage is not to dispel it. More than once in Mesopotamia our troops have been bewildered by the vision of lakes and trees where none are as were those of Joshua or Alexander, and with all modern science to back him Sir Stanley Maude can no more reckon without mirages than could Judas Maccabaeus of Ceur de Lion.—Ez.

CENSORING LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

After the declaration of martial law in Canton, the Military Governor has sent Chan Yin-tim, Wei Wai-yu, Chan Hit-wan and Chow Shiu-see to stay in the Chinese Post Office to inspect all mail matter and seize any unlawful correspondence. Chan Chok-ching (ex-Director of the Canton Telegraph Administration) has been deputed to censor telegrams.

TO CHECK OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The Civil Governor has directed all Customs Houses in different districts that smugglers of opium will be fined five times the value of the opium smuggled. The fines will be allocated as follows:—40 per cent. to the man reporting such cases, 40 per cent. to the police finding out such cases, and 20 per cent. to the Customs. This, it is hoped, will stimulate efforts to check the practice of smuggling opium.

THE FLOODS.

It is reported that the floods in the West River districts have been subsiding during the past few days. Tam Hok-hang, Director of the River Conservancy Bureau, together with a foreign engineer, is going to travel along the West River districts in the cruiser *Tungchao* to inspect the water walls and see if there are any breakages in them.

INTIMATIONS!

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1880) (TELEPHONE 1741).

"WHITE FROST" SANITARY REFRIGERATORS CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD
SWEET
WHOLESOME
AND
HEALTHFUL.

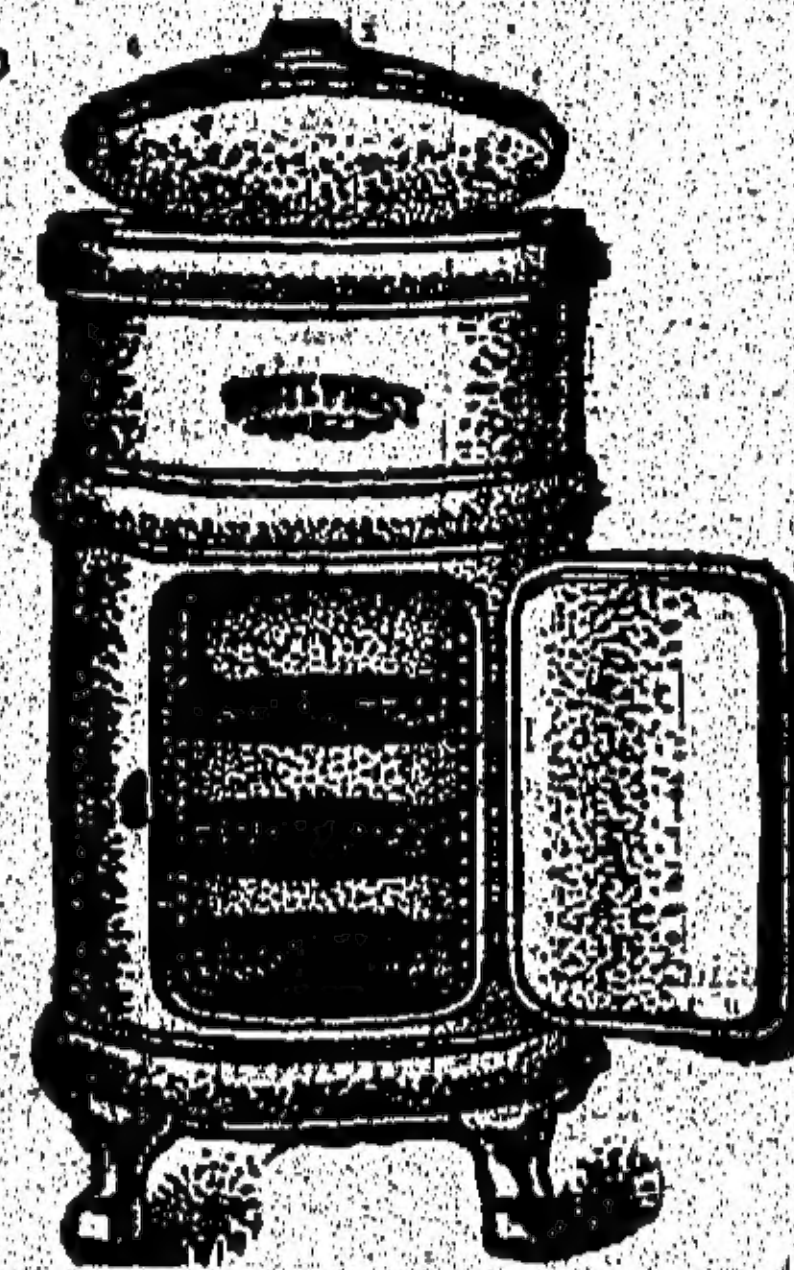
WILL KEEP
PROVISION CHAMBER

COLD

PURE

AND

DRY.



ALL METAL
COATED WITH
WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH
REVOLVING
SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON
ROLLER BEARING
CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS
ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.
IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN
THEIR CONSTRUCTION, THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO
WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE CASH PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 246

NEW CHEAP LINES

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

ALL SIZES.

ALSO
A FEW ODD SIZES OF
LAST YEAR'S STOCK.

SIZES
2. 2½ 3½ 6½ 7.

USUAL PRICE 12.50 14.50
TO CLEAR 2.50 6.50

(89)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the 25th June at Noon will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Hongkong, 19th June, 1917. [755]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF the Estate of AHMEDBOY HABIBBOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 55 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 26th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underwriter by the above date.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.
G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from it factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
General Agents,
HONGT-Z & Co., Ltd.,
Representatives,
14A, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [686]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation. The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 30th March, 1927. Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 28th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue. Special favourable rates will be quoted for large quantities. All cheques will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager, [609]

WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as a SURGEON on Board a Steamer sailing for Singapore and Penang.

Box No. 18,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [749]

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Chinese experience. Apply stating salary required to—
"K.T.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [745]

G. TISDALL

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, HINDU, or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

400 Stamps for \$2.50 2000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.80 3000 " " 3.30
1000 " " 1.00 4000 " " 3.70
1500 " " 1.50 5000 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO.

No. 4 WILKINSON STREET,
Hongkong.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyahol," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,025 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [307]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101.

Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 6th day of April, 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$94.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prinsep's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITTE & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Ferry) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,600 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1899.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [683]

S.S. "PORTHOS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Harbin, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless instructions are received from the Consignees before Noon on the day preceding it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Friday the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 17th June, 1917. [2]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
[708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
[633]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road,
[462]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Mirador Villa, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Lee, Wongchong Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[58]

TO LET.

NO. 12 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

NO. 2 MERION, No. 5, TEN PAKE. NO. 7, BELLILIOS TERRACE. 4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

KELLETTS CREST, 86, PAKE. NO. 26, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street. NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PAKE (Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [50]

WANTED.

BY Married Couple, a FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW on the Peak or on May Road Level, from the 1st November.

Apply—
Box 19,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [753]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central. [703]

KONINKLIKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1917. [746]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1917. [55]

INTIMATION

OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet-Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.



1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 27th JUNE, 1917.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE situation in China shows no sign of improvement, despite the capitulation of the President in the hope of restoring peace. The revolting Tutchens of the North have been appeased by the dissolution of Parliament, but they do not appear to be united as to the steps which shall follow. Some of them demand the resignation of the President and the restoration of the monarchy. Some, again, ask for the recall of TUAN CHI-JUI as Premier, while others advocate the rival claims of LI KING-SHI and HSU SHIH-CHANG for the vacant office. Meanwhile, having achieved their main object, they have in some cases cancelled their declarations of independence. As we anticipated, however, the Southern Provinces have now renounced their allegiance to the Central Government. They dispute the validity of the Mandate dissolving Parliament on the ground that it was obtained from the President under duress. In this view they are supported by the President himself, who frankly admits that his action was illegal, but pleads in extenuation that it was the only way "to prevent bloodshed, protect foreign interests, and save China." It is impossible, in the circumstances, not to sympathise with His Excellency, for he hesitated as long as he dared to take a course which he evidently realised would arouse resentment. With troops surrounding Peking, and Parliament virtually suspending itself owing to the wholesale exodus of members from the Capital, he was finally compelled, however, to follow the line of least resistance. Dr. WU TING-FANG, the Acting Premier, remained steadfast in his refusal to countersign the Mandate, as required by the provisional Constitution, and resigned, but the difficulty thus

presented was overcome by the temporary appointment of CHANG CHAO-TUNG, the Chief of Police, to the vacancy. This device has probably served to deepen the hostility of the Southern Provinces, for Dr. WU TING-FANG is a Southerner who is held in great respect. What developments will ensue it is impossible to foretell, but the situation is undoubtedly fraught with serious possibilities. Martial law has been proclaimed in Kwangtung, and, in response to an urgent summons, LUK WING-TING, the Inspector-General of the two Kwang Provinces, is returning to Canton as speedily as possible in order to discuss the plan of action with the Military Governors and WU HON-MAN, LEE LIT-KWAN and CHANG KEI-MING, ex-Tutuh of Canton, who have arrived in the city. CHING PEK-KWONG, President of the Navy, is also expected from Shanghai to confer with the local authorities. Hitherto the principal obstacle to any formidable or protracted military operations has appeared to be lack of the "sinews of war," the pay of the troops who took part in the last revolution being "some months" in arrears. It is now reported, however, that the Chinese commercial communities in Hongkong and other foreign centres have promised generous contributions towards the fund for equipping an expedition to subdue the rebellious Tutchens and re-establish Republicanism in China. Unless, therefore, some means is found of pacifying the Southern provinces there appears to be a grave risk of what RUZHA's Correspondent at Peking a few days ago described as "serious complications." In the circumstances, it seems a pity that the friendly Powers do not see their way unanimously to adopt President WILSON's proposal to address a joint declaration to China deploring the internal dissensions and urging the need for national unity.

The Chinese who was charged at the Criminal Sessions with having a quantity of counterfeit coins in his possession with intent to utter the same was found not guilty and discharged.

When a coolie was charged at the Hongkong Magistracy with stealing an iron plate from a Blue Funnel steamer, the Chief Officer, asked if much iron was missed from the ships, replied that they "nearly lost half the ship" every time they came to Hongkong. The coolie was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A committee of boys, all attending the Portuguese School, have made themselves responsible for arrangements in connection with the entertainments which are to be given at Victoria Theatre tomorrow (Thursday) in aid of the Portuguese School fund. There will be a cinematograph show at 5.15 p.m. for children only, and a concert in the evening, at which H. E. the Governor, H. E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore Sandeman, Colonel John Ward, M.P., and the Portuguese Consul-General (Mr. E. de Sousa) have expressed their intention to be present. Among those who are assisting in the evening programme are several well-known members of the Portuguese community and the concert party of the Middlesex Regiment.

Next Sunday the Rev. Fr. G. Spada, Rector of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest. The parishioners of Kowloon are organising a solemn feast on that day by a High Mass, with Pontifical assistance, at 9.30 a.m., during which the Rev. Fr. Robert, Procurator of the Missions Etrangères, will deliver an allocution on the subject of the festival. A general reception will take place at the "Club de Recreio," Kowloon, at which an illuminated address will be presented to Father Spada by the President of the Club on behalf of its members and friends in Kowloon and Hongkong. The Committee extend an invitation to all friends of the Rev. Fr. Spada to be present.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 16th June is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 24 weeks.
This Year	\$14,607	\$316,832
Last Year	16,624	377,035
Decrease	2,017	10,153

THE DANGER OF ELECTRICITY FATALITY ON ROOF OF HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

INQUEST ON A COOLIE.

An inquiry was conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday into the circumstances surrounding the death of a coolie, who was electrocuted on the roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank while working in connection with certain repairs which are being carried out there. The man came into contact with a live wire and death took place as a result.

Mr. F. Graham, manager of the Hongkong Electric Company, said that he was very much surprised to know that anyone had been killed on the building. There was only 100 volts pressure on the wire concerned, and that was very low; it was the ordinary pressure throughout the town. It was not considered necessary to take any special precautions. If he wished to test a wire he would touch it without any hesitation.

Mr. H. W. Bird, of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, said that his firm were architects for the work, which was being carried out on the roof of the bank at the time the accident took place. His firm merely prepared the plans and had to see that the alterations were carried out in accordance with those plans. No electric wires were shown in plans.

Mr. F. Graham stated that in his opinion, when a floor of any building was being excavated, the electric current supplied to that floor should be cut off so as to prevent accidents of this nature.

Mr. Bird mentioned that work was proceeding on all the floors of the bank, and if the current were disconnected on all the floors it would seriously interfere with the bank's business.

Mr. Wood said it seemed to him that an ignorant contractor had done something which he should not have done.

Dr. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the Victoria Public Mortuary, said he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and the condition of the man was compatible with death from electrocution.

Answering the C.S.P., witness expressed the opinion that if artificial respiration had been adopted the man could have been alive now, all his organs were healthy, and it was, in his opinion, a case of suspended animation; people thought he was dead. If a doctor had been called in at once, the man would very probably have been saved. A similar death occurred in the Colony in 1914. He added that 100 volts, and less than that, were sufficient to kill some people. This was expert opinion. It was also on record that 65 volts had killed a man. A person who felt a wire knowing that he was going to feel it, could stand a greater voltage than a person who touched a live wire accidentally.

The Chinese contractor for the work on the roof of the bank was also called. Answering Mr. Wood, witness said the foreman superintended the work, and he, witness, went to the bank once every day.

Replying to the C.S.P., witness said he did not know whether his workmen knew anything about electricity, but if he saw any wires about he always had them removed; he would mention the matter to the architect. This was not done in this case because he saw no wires.

The Coroner, in addressing the jury, said that he had ordered that inquiry be held to let the public know what had taken place. There did not seem to be a case of any criminal negligence, but it seemed desirable that the attention of the public should be drawn to the fact that current running through a building which was undergoing repairs should be treated with great caution. They had got as far as they could get to the facts of the case. The unsatisfactory nature of the inquiry was the details connected with the identification of the body, and the action taken by the police. That did not seem to have been very satisfactorily carried out. What happened on the roof of the bank seemed to be fairly clear. Certain repairs were being carried out, which was the substitution, as far as the contractor was concerned, of concrete for wooden beams on the floor, and no electric light fittings or wiring were expected to be altered or removed in connection with the contract. The only man in charge of the work was the contractor who had given evidence, and he and his underlings, in the course of the work, came across the pipe which was in Court. They, in their ignorance, uncovered it, and, in ignorance of what they were doing, cut it, with the result that a man was now dead. That being so, they would find that the cause of death was electrocution, and whether they desired to take matters further rested with them entirely.

The jury returned a verdict of "death from misadventure" caused by electrocution, and attached no blame to anyone.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S PEACE TACTICS.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.
GOVERNMENT DESIRES NEW TREATY WITH ALLIES.
SUGGESTS REVISION OF WAR-AIM AGREEMENTS.

JAPANESE NAVAL ACTIVITY IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY FAILURE.

London, June 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured 21 prisoners, this morning during the enemy's failure to regain the positions on Infantry Hill. Our troops gained ground slightly in the direction of Warfeton.

Throughout the day there was mutual artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Lens and northward of Arras.

The air-fighting yesterday was again in our favour. We brought down ten German aeroplanes, and five others were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACK.

London, June 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—This morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack on the positions which we captured on the 14th inst. to the east of Monchy-le-Preaux.

After severe fighting we were compelled to fall back from the advanced positions established before our main position, which we still hold on Infantry Hill. There was reciprocal artillery firing in the north of the Scarpe, and enemy artillery firing near Ypres.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

TRENCH SYSTEM CAPTURED.

Paris, June 19th.

A communiqué states:—There was a marked artillery activity in the region of Laffaux, at Pantheon and Oronne, and in the Chevreux sector.

We captured a system of trenches forming a salient at Champagne on a front of 500 metres, and captured 40 prisoners.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

The Germans continue to ceaselessly bombard Rheims, into which two thousand shells were thrown to-day. One civilian was killed and three injured.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

Paris, June 18th.

The British Air Service successfully bombed Tumba railway station and several munition dumps.

Our troop movements in Thessaly continue.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

FIFTY-TWO SOLDIERS MISSING.

London, June 18th.

An Admiralty announcement says that an enemy submarine sank the British transport *Cameronian* on June 2nd, in the Eastern Mediterranean.

There were a small number of troops on board.

Fifty-two soldiers and eleven of the crew, including the captain of the vessel, are missing.

GOOD WORK BY JAPANESE.

ENEMY SUBMARINE REPORTED SUNK.

London, June 18th.

According to an Admiralty announcement, a Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked, and is believed to have sunk, an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

London, June 18th.

The Admiralty state that the German wireless announcement that a German submarine sank a British destroyer in the Mediterranean on June 11th is untrue.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN VERSION OF AIR RAID.

LOSS OF A ZEPPELIN ADMITTED.

London, June 18th.

A German communiqué, referring to yesterday's raid, speaks of attacking important fortresses in the South of England, with good results. It admits that an airman brought down a Zeppelin.

FRENCH GRATIFICATION.

Paris, June 18th.

The newspapers point out that the coast is as well guarded as is London. They state that the bringing down of a Zeppelin shows Britain's remarkable aerial mastery, which Germany now knows of, as all the recent Zeppelin raids on England have resulted disastrously for the raiders.

THE ATTACK ON GHENT.

BIG MUNITIONS WORKS DESTROYED.

London, June 18th.

An Amsterdam message states that after the tremendous aerial attack on Ghent on the 16th inst. it became known that Carol Freres' great munition works were entirely gutted, the Kommandur's house destroyed and numerous casualties inflicted.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VENEZUELIST GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 18th.

All the Communes in the neighbourhood of Larissa and Volo have spontaneously supported the Venezelist Government, and are installing new civil authorities.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE AFTER THE WAR.

London, June 18th.

The Minister of Shipping warns those arranging for the charter of vessels after the war that he is unable to give an assurance that the national requirements will permit such chartering.

SILVER MARKET.

London, June 18th.

Silver is quoted at 89½. There is a scarcity of offerings, and the market is firm.

RUSSIA SUGGESTS ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Petrograd, June 17th.

The Provisional Government has published a Note suggesting an Allied Conference, with the object of revising the War-Aim agreements, and excluding the London Agreement, the signatories of which agreed not to conclude a separate peace.

NEW TREATY ADVOCATED.

Petrograd, June 17th.

At the General Congress of the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs said that the Government desired to hasten the conclusion of a new treaty in which the Russian Democracy's principles will be recognised as the Allies' International policy.

The Minister enjoined a consolidated programme which would avoid a rupture with the Allies, and he declared that a separate peace would destroy the results of the revolution and bring Russia into a new war alongside the German coalition.

Proceeding, the Minister pointed out that the inactivity on the war front had enfeebled the revolution, and that the Army should be ready to advance.

M. Lenin attacked M. Kerensky's appeal for an offensive.

M. Kerensky followed, and said that M. Lenin's doctrine was that of Marx misinterpreted. M. Lenin's advocacy of fraternisation at the front suited the German Staff.

The Congress, excluding the Extremists, gave M. Kerensky an ovation.

RUSSIAN CRUISER DECLINES TO CARRY BRITISH SOCIALIST

London, June 18th.

The secretary of the Socialist party wrote on the 14th inst. to Captain Ketlinsky, commanding the Russian cruiser *Askold*, asking him to convey Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and party to Russia.

Captain Ketlinsky replied that the request was discussed at a conference of all the officers and men on board the cruiser, and they had unanimously decided that it was their duty only to act in accordance with the Provisional Government's orders, but as the whole of the cruiser's crew considered that the war must be prosecuted towards victory and the destruction of the Prussian militarism, and as consequently they did not desire to carry deputies favouring an immediate peace he (Ketlinsky) declined to take any initiative in the matter.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

BRITISH CABINET MINISTER'S ADVICE.

Petrograd, June 18th.

A long and powerful statement addressed by Mr. Arthur Henderson to the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in connection with the projected Socialist International Conference, concludes as follows:—

"We must be careful, for our choice to-day may lie between honour and infamy, an untimely peace and years of fear, or a few months of fighting and suffering and a lasting peace. These are, I think, the views of an overwhelming majority of the organised workers of Great Britain."

CASTIGATIONS ON SWITZERLAND

London, June 18th.

The *Times* says:—"The transmission of the dishonourable German peace proposal to Petrograd by M. Hofmann, the Swiss Foreign Minister, is an international incident requiring most prompt investigation. It seems scarcely distinguishable from an unneutral step by the Swiss Government, in the interests of Germany, to the detriment of the Allies. We reserve judgment, pending the firm representations which the Allies, we presume, will make to Berna."

THE SPANISH UNREST.

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

London, June 18th.

The *Times* correspondent at Madrid says that Signer Dato's conciliatory methods, have calmed the public. The revolutionary movement has been averted by conceding to infantry officers the right to form Defence Committees. The tone is generally more hopeful.

AN ANTI-MONARCHIST MOVEMENT.

LATER.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Madrid says that after a conference at the Chamber, on Saturday night, various Left sections, namely, Reformers, Republicans, Radicals and Socialists, decided to issue a revolutionary anti-monarchist manifesto and to form themselves into a bloc. The action is due to the military crisis, and there are rumours of the imminent formation of a reactionary pro-German Government under Senor Maura, and General Weyler.

The Monarchist Reformist Party of Alvarez has declared in favour of a Republic.

AIR-RAID REPRISALS.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

London, June 18th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a batch of questions advocating reprisals for enemy air raids, Mr. Bonar Law said it would be a mistake to assume that air raiding was confined to the enemy. Our air forces in France raided the German communications and other military objectives behind the line, and with the increase of our air forces and the improvement of our machines, air raiding against longer-range objectives was becoming more and more practicable. The Government was consulting the military authorities and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig regarding the most effective methods for meeting the situation, but it was obviously undesirable to give the enemy notice of our intentions.

Replying to supplementary questions as to whether the Government had decided on reprisals, Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Government had a perfectly open mind, in the sense that it intended to take steps not merely for damaging the enemy, but for the prevention of raids like those recently carried out.

LABOUR QUESTION.

GROWING DEMANDS OF THE ARMY.

London, June 18th.

Dr. Addison, speaking at a conference of Unions considering the dilution of labour, said that merchant shipbuilding had increased three-fold since last year. An enormous number of guns had also been provided. While repairing was extensive, he was glad to announce that the damage and loss through direct enemy hits and faulty ammunition were smaller than ever before. Large numbers of tanks were now being constructed, which in itself was a formidable programme. It had also been decided to increase the output of aeroplanes, which increases would multiply more and more if the Army demands were to be met.

Meanwhile there is much satisfaction in London and the Allied countries at the Russian Government's dismissal of the man Grimm, cabled on June 17th, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' approval thereof. This and Russia's exclusion of the "no separate peace" agreement from discussion at the proposed Allied Conference, has greatly renewed confidence in London and Paris.

BRITISH DETERMINATION.

London, June 18th.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, was entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel. The company included Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Hodge, and the High Commissioners.

Mr. Long, toasting the guest, said:—"We are as determined to-day as in August, 1914, and will never lay down the sword until the principles of liberty and justice for which we fought have triumphed. (Cheers.) The British Empire had fought with clean hands, but with regard to our enemies it could not be said that when the war was over we could shake hands and forget. Though we might forgive, we could not forget the enemy deeds which, for infamy, were unparalleled in the history of warfare among savage races."

Mr. Holman, replying, referred to the large share of the responsibility of New South Wales in the result of the Australian Conscription Referendum. He declared that this did not indicate a lack of sympathy in war aims, but it was due to a mis-managed presentation of an issue of local discontent with Australian and Imperial rule, and the spirit of optimism with regard to the duration of the war. Referring to the large Irish element in New South Wales, he hoped and believed that the whole race would shortly rejoice at a solution of the Irish question. He was authorised by the people of New South Wales to state that Australia would not fail to assist the Empire.

Mr. Hodge hoped that fortified towns in Germany would be attacked day in and out.

GERMAN PEACE AIMS.

AUSTRIA FINDS THEM ACCEPTABLE.

London, June 18th.

According to an Amsterdam message, the Austrian newspapers welcome the *Norddeutsche*'s statement, that Russia's peace formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany, as final evidence of the similarity of the Austrian and German peace aims.

GERMANY MADE THE ADVANCE TOWARDS PEACE.

It seems to be generally recognised that Germany made the advance in the direction of the acceptance of the formula "no annexations; no indemnities," but it is not certain whether it is only applicable to Russia.

Forwarder, which is controlled by the Government, especially opposes a crushing peace, saying it is essential that peace should not create an unbearable situation for any belligerent.

Meanwhile there is much satisfaction in London and the Allied countries at the Russian Government's dismissal of the man Grimm, cabled on June 17th, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' approval thereof. This and Russia's exclusion of the "no separate peace" agreement from discussion at the proposed Allied Conference, has greatly renewed confidence in London and Paris.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL FLIGHT.

U. S. INTERVENTION RUINS HER CREDIT ABROAD.

Paris, June 18th.

M. Edmond Thierry, the economist, points out in the *Matin* that the intervention of the United States has ruined Germany's credit with adjacent neutral bankers who were closest in touch with Germany's financial men. M. Thierry is of opinion that Germany will soon be unable to fulfil her engagements. German capitalists are contributing to the fall of the mark by converting assets into neutral currency.

WAR NAMES FOR CANADIAN SHIPS.

BIG FUTURE FOR TORONTO SHIPBUILDING.

Toronto, June 18th.

Four steel vessels for the Canadian shipping service have been launched here, and have been named Ypres, Vimy, Messines and St. Julien.

The Minister of Marine, in a speech, said that owing to high wages in Great Britain, Canada was able to compete with her in shipbuilding. He anticipated a great development of the industry there.

BRITONS IN AMERICA.

REQUIRED TO JOIN THE COLOURS.

New York, June 18th.

All male Britons between the ages of 18 and 45 now in the United States will be compelled to join the British colours.

The British Consuls are acting as recruiting agents throughout the country and compiling lists, and the Brigadier General in charge of recruiting has gone to Washington to confer with the Government regarding the methods for executing the plan.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] **THE PREMIERSHIP.**

Shanghai, June 19th.

Wang Shi-chun has wired to the Tsuchuns declining the offer of the Premiership.

Chan Hsun has wired to Ni Sze-chung asking him to use his persuasive powers with the Tsuchuns not to oppose Li King-shi, but Ni Sze-chung has declined.

Li King-shi will not accept the Premiership. If Li King-shi cannot take the post Chan Hsun will return to Hanchow.

The Vice-President will go to Peking. The President has invited Liang Chichao and Tang Hwa-lung to come to Peking.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIENTSIN CONVENTION.

Peking, June 17th.

Chang Hsun, having refused to come to Peking, the Tsuchuns are calling a Tientsin Convention in order to set up a Provisional Government, with a Dictator acting as President and Premier.

CHINESE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, June 17th.

The Chinese National League, which is politically represented by six Southern Provinces, has received a cable, forecasting an extensive opposition against the Government by the Southern Provinces.

CLOUD USED FOR A BLIND

DARING FLYER'S INGENUITY.

The aeroplanes are still revelling like spring birds in days of golden sunshine and constantly adding most picturesque incidents to the fighting records. It is possible, of course, to record only a few of their many exploits.

For example, there is the story of a British pilot who on May 4th attacked an enemy machine ten miles over the German lines and immediately was set upon by three other hostile scouts. He pursued his original prey until he saw him crash to the ground from a height of 1,000 feet. He then turned westward but, seeing he could not force his way through the trip of enemy fighting machines which were awaiting him, he decided to practise a bit of deception, and pretended to land. The three hostile machines proceeded to do the same, so as to make him prisoner. Just as soon, however, as the British flier saw his adversaries touch the ground he started his engine and flew away to his home station. The startled Germans also go under way after some delay and began pursuit. They could not overtake him, however, and as he heard the British lines they were driven back by a heavy fire from the British trenches.

The young British pilot, who "sat over Cambrai" several days ago and watched six German aeroplanes climbing towards him, then fought them and escaped, and who believes he never will be killed, had a very narrow squeak a few days later. It came after a day of excellent hunting. He had driven down a hostile aircraft near Noyelles and had attacked and destroyed a two-seater Albatross just west of Cambrai, when the idea came to him to climb above a bit of cloud and wait there for any German machine that might venture up just as a duck hunter would wait in a blind. He had to wait some time, but finally another two-seater Albatross came into view. He started in pursuit, but the hostile machine immediately put its nose down and fled. The British pilot also put his nose down and went after him. When about 300 feet from the ground the British scout's machine was hit by an anti-aircraft high explosive shell. All the controls, with the exception of one part of one of the elevators, were shot away, and the body of the machine was severely damaged. The force of the explosion was such that the machine got into a spin. Spins are dangerous at any time, but when so close to the ground they generally are fatal. But the young pilot cleverly pulled his little fighter out of its convulsions and eventually returned to the aerodrome, where he made a perfect landing.

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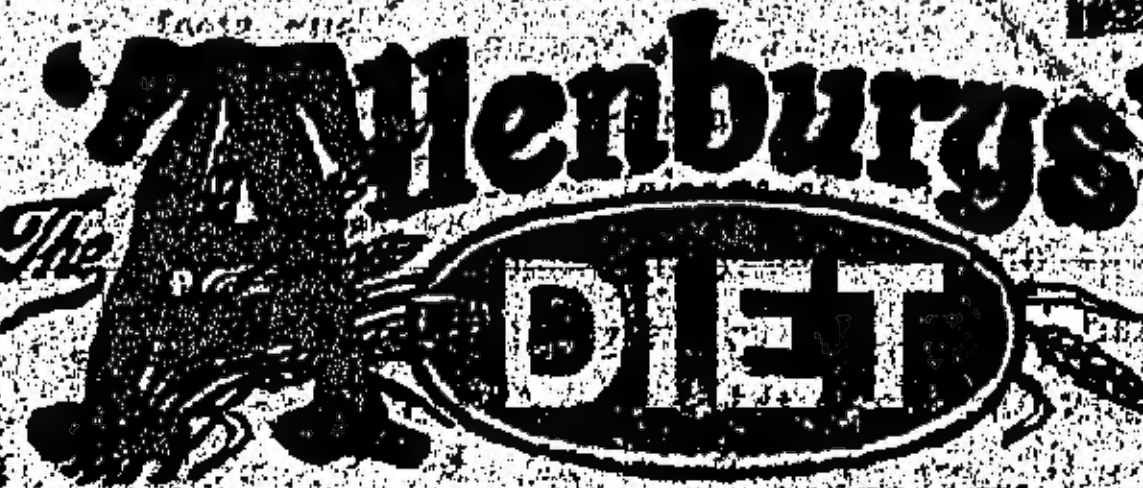
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WHAT OF THE NIGHT.

(By A. G. G. in the "Daily News.")

It is useful at times to withdraw our minds from the dominion of this event or that and to try to see the drift of events as a whole. It is not easy, for each event as it comes up seems so critical that it leaves no room for any other consideration. We are like mariners bludgeoned through stormy seas, at one moment swallowed up in the trough of the waves, at the next mounting to the skies, now seeing the stars shining through the cloud-rack, then looking out on a veil of impenetrable blackness. These momentary fluctuations, though they play with the emotions of the voyager, give little clue to the great tendency of the voyage. They may be significant or insignificant. We can only measure their importance by their relations to the whole sum of the forest engaged. And at the best we can make but a vague guess at the nature of the sum made up of innumerable and disparate quantities.

THE RETREAT.

Take the German retreat for example. The first impulse was to hail that event with unqualified rejoicing. And inasmuch as the retreat was a confession of failure to hold the line that had been held for more than two years the satisfaction was well founded. But as the event has proceeded we have become less assured and more suspicious. We see that the retreat was not a mere withdrawal, but a strategic move, making a desolation between the two lines it has neutralized the preparation of months and seriously delayed the delivery of the blow that had been contemplated. In a sense it has restored the initiative to the enemy, giving him breathing time, and enabling him to collect his forces for the offensive of his own choosing. For the moment he has left us beating the air and wondering what he has up his sleeve.

We know that in the past Hindenburg's policy has been a defensive in the West and a crashing blow on the other front. It was the foundation of that policy at Verdun, followed by failure, that made him absolute master of German strategy. It is possible, of course, that he has changed his policy, but it is not likely. There has been a suggestion that he is going to invite a war of movement in France, but the fact that a hint of that has appeared in the German *communiqués* is enough, apart from anything else, to throw doubt on the idea. He is more likely to be found in May hammering at the gates of Italy.

If he could bring Italy to her knees he would have opened a door in the blockade and made the submarine situation in the Mediterranean still more serious. He would have established himself between us and our Salonika army, that army which makes such a formidable demand upon her transport resources and whose remoteness from the source of supplies is always a grave risk. It is conceivable that, apart from the direct results of a successful offensive against Italy, he may regard this as the true line of attack on the Salonika position. In any case, it is of capital importance that Italy should be well equipped to meet an attack which, if it is made, will be made on the grand scale. She has abundant men. Has she abundant material?

HINDENBURG'S DIFFICULTIES.

But whatever Hindenburg's intention may be, it has been compromised by recent events. While he has been in a sense recovering the initiative by his retreat in the West, he has lost by the movements in the East. The capture of Baghdad, coupled with the Russian advance from Persia and Armenia, has jeopardized the whole Turkish position, and if that position is not to be entirely lost, and with it the German dominion in the Balkans, Hindenburg must come to the rescue with all the support he can give.

And the revolution in Russia is a further complication. If that vast event is consolidated one immediate result should follow. Russia, inspired by the breath of liberty, should at last be formidable in the war. The revolution in its main manifestation has followed with curious exactness the course of the French Revolution, and it may be expected to reveal the same astonishing military energy that was exhibited by the French on the morrow of the revolution. In any case, Hindenburg can no longer discount Russia on the ground that Germany's friend the Tsaritsa is taking care of Germany's interests. The Tsaritsa is under arrest, and the revolution has put Hindenburg's nose out of joint.

ALL STARVING TOGETHER.

But it is important to remember that Hindenburg's designs on land are subservient to his designs at sea. We cannot too often repeat that this is no longer, primarily, a war of armies, but a war of the starvation of nations. We are all starving together, and the question is who is going to be starved into surrender first. The enemy, of course, have suffered far more than we have. We are only on the brink of our reign of hunger. They have had years of shortage, and the effect of that experience is cumulative. We know that their position is serious, that food riots are increasing, that children are being sent into Holland in great numbers to be fed, and so on. But we do not know how near they are to the breaking point. Can they survive till the harvest? Is the permanent deficiency in fats, wool, oil, glycerine, rubber, and fertilisers a fact of such gravity as to mean an imminent end, even if the food peril is temporarily passed?

There is no means of getting an answer to such questions except by the flux of time, for the brave words of Herr Helfrich are, of course, uttered only for our consumption. But there are two considerations in regard to the retreat which suggest that Germany believes she can hold on. It is not conceivable that the retreat would have been made the occasion of such a hideous revival of all the early barbarisms and desecrations of the war as that described in these columns by that most veracious of witnesses, Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, if the enemy believed that they might soon have to ask for quarter from the foe they have insulted and outraged. And if Hindenburg's policy is a slow withdrawal in the West to the Meuse, laying waste the country behind him to impede the advance of the

Allies and carrying on his activities elsewhere, the fact suggests that he believes that internally Germany can hold out over the critical period while he avoids a decision and a disaster and while the submarine is carrying out the real offensive on which all the hopes of the enemy are now concentrated.

A NAVAL GAMBLE.

For that is what the war has boiled itself down to in German thought. Military decisions that will end the war are no longer in mind. The operations on land are now only intended to mark time while the submarine starves England into surrender. We do not know how long the Germans have allowed for that operation. They may believe in their capacity to finish it before their own case becomes urgent in May and June. If they find they have over-estimated destructive strength we may be certain of one thing. There will be a desperate attempt to inflict the *coup de grace* with the Navy. Hopeless, you say? Well, it will be a gamble that they can afford, for if their Navy is sunk they will be in no worse position on shore, while if the British Navy is, by a fatal stroke, put out of action the war will be at an end.

WHY SURRENDER US?

I do not wish to darken the picture, but unless we realise what is in the German mind we are heading for destruction. We have refused to see what the main tendency of the war from the German point of view had become. We have allowed ourselves to be hectoring into forgetfulness of our vulnerable heel by the gibberings of the "Fank-hole" fanatics. Even now do we see the full measure of the danger? Are we not burying our heads in the sand? It was in the House of Commons a month ago and heard Sir Edward Carson declare that he "would never consent from his 'countrymen', etc., and that he intended henceforth to tell the whole truth about submarine destruction. And instead of telling us more, he has concealed more—infinitely more. We used to know by day the ships that had been sunk, their names, their individual tonnage, the fate of their crews. All that has been stopped. Instead, we get a weekly summary which leaves us absolutely in the dark as to the essential fact—that of loss of tonnage. I leave out of the question the breach of promise, and ask, in this wise: Ought the nation at this moment to be kept in the dark? The Germans know. Why shouldn't we know? Why should we drift to peril blindfold?

SHIPS AND FOOD.

What is the result? Kept in ignorance, we are not facing the food issue, nor the ship-building issue. It is true that we are laying down standard ships and that America is laying them down too, but our whole conception of shipbuilding needs revolutionising. It is trifling with the matter to aim at getting back to something like the pre-war standard of building. We ought to build on a new scale altogether, as we made munitions on a new scale. It is not enough to fill the present ships. New ships should be put down in every shipyard, and every consideration should be subordinated to providing them with abundant labour.

But this can only help us months hence. It is the position now and in the immediate future which is alarming. We are told in two-foot letters that our food supplies are low, but what of the measures that are being taken to reduce consumption? They are inadequate and worse. Lord Devonport's voluntary appeal, as we now know, has done harm and not good. It has made people economise in meat, but it has actually increased the consumption of bread. And the danger point is not meat but wheat. I am assured that we could kill fifty per cent. of our home stocks without danger to the milk supply or reproduction, and in doing so increase the consumption of meat, save the tonnage on fodder, and substantially increase our stores of wheat.

EYE-WASHES AND REALITIES.

And now we are threatened with a house-to-house inspection of our larders. Cannot we stop these futile eye-washes? Cannot we yet see that it is in controlling distribution and not in looking into larders that the remedy consists? I have urged for months past that the bold course is the sound course—that the only way of economising is by communal distribution. That will save us 30 per cent. of our food, do justice to all, round, and secure a standard of food values for the consumer. There is no other expedient that will serve, and that will not serve if we go on drifting and applying pills to our earthquake.

In saying this there is no desire to be alarmist. I believe—and in this I am expressing not my own but the most instructed view obtainable—that we shall get through the peril. But it will only be by severe trial and by the sternest measures of economy.

CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS.

GERMAN OFFICERS WHIPPED BY WOMEN

Serious rioting took place in Constantinople on the occasion of the return of a detachment of wounded soldiers from the Mesopotamia front, says a message sent to Amsterdam on April 18th.

A mob assembled round the military hospital, hissing the German officers, throwing missiles through the windows, and clamouring for food.

Several soldiers, when entering the hospital, shouted to the mob, "We are betrayed by Enver, and the Germans." The words acted like magic, the crowd repeating them, and preparing to attack the German officers as they were leaving the hospital, and two German captains were publicly horsewhipped by Turkish women in front of the Ministry of War.

The hatred of the Germans in Constantinople is reaching extraordinary proportions, and Enver Pasha, who is generally called "the only pro-German in Turkey," has been warned that his days are numbered if he does not resign. There is general war sickness throughout Turkey, where misery is spreading among all classes to society.

NEW HOPE FOR THE WOUNDED.

HOW SCIENCE USES THE FORCES OF NATURE.

Of the special healing establishments that the war has called into existence one of the most interesting and useful is the Red Cross Clinic at 193, Great Portland-street, W. It differs from other clinics in that it is devoted exclusively to physical treatment. Here disabled officers are treated by the elemental forces of Nature—the influence of hot and cold water and air, mechanical energy of all kinds, and electrical energy and currents.

To a spellbound company, which included medical officers from Canada and Australia, Dr. Fortescue Fox demonstrated recently the whole process of physical treatment, which the Royal Society of Medicine considers is destined to hold a very important place among the branches of medical science. Starting in the Douche Room, he showed the tonic effects produced by the "Scotch Douche" in which jets of water at contrast temperatures are made to play simultaneously locally or over the whole body. These douches produce wonderful effects on men suffering from nerve and spine troubles. In the same room is a manipulation bath, in which a limb or the whole body is immersed in water. Men with limbs that have been stiff for six and eight months have found their muscles relaxed after a week's treatment.

Another tonic bath is the aeration bath, which has the stimulating effect of air and water thrown on the body. It is like foam or surf bath in the beach in the Tropics, and is generally given at about blood heat. The Sea-water Pool Bath, which four or five patients can take at the same time, was next shown. It is a revival of a form of treatment which was in operation thousands of years ago, and is applied to many conditions of nervous depression and disorders of the heart. The water flowing gently at about 5 degrees below heat has a most powerful sedative effect.

The visitors were greatly impressed by the demonstration of the whirlpool Baths, which are applied to stiffened and wounded limbs and are a development of the flowing water bath that has been used in France. The whirlpool baths give the effects of hydro-massage. The electrically produced currents are so strong that the limbs are stimulated in an extraordinary way. It is now claimed that all we want in the way of massage can be had by immersing the limbs in whirling water. The whirlpool baths are used for unhealed wounds where the cleansing effect of water is desired.

Other features of the clinic are mechanical appliances for restoring functional activities of legs, arms, fingers and for measuring the muscular power of disabled limbs. These measurements play an important part in treatment, for they enable the doctor to see the exact results produced.

Physical treatment comes in after surgery and the hospital have done their work. It is in its infancy, but its effects are marvellous, and the Ill Society of Medicine is emphatically of opinion that one of the most urgent public needs is that a certain number of medical men should devote themselves to this branch of practice and take care of the physical treatment of men disabled in the war. *Daily News.*

"MOTHER."

She was sandpapering propellers in a large aeroplane factory a slight figure of a woman, with bright, shining silver running through her soft, brown hair and a proud and happy light shone in her deep-set hazel eyes. She was by no means the only woman engaged on this somewhat monotonous task, but an intense eagerness and joy in her work that her earnestness did not suppress set her apart. "She must be a beginner," I thought as I watched her bending over her work with a smile of satisfaction. But a skillfulness of her quick, dexterous hands dismissed the suggestion as absurd. The wonderful determination that radiated from her was not born of the enthusiasm of the novice but of the same grand spirit that has sent Britain's men to fight to die, Britain's women to work and toil.

Few homes have answered the call more worthily than the one that calls this girl woman "mother." Of her three sons, fighting age two have gained the D.C.M. and a third has been recommended to the Military Cross. Her husband is an officer in the brave boys is an officer in the Indian Army, and the eldest is the Syrian War. He wears the Khedive's Star and the Victoria Medal of 1884.

When the great European War broke out age could not quell the indomitable soldier-spirit, and August, 1914, found him again in the ranks of those eager and ready for battle against the foes of liberty and justice. Varicose veins necessitated his discharge from the Bedfordshire, but some few months afterwards he succeeded in joining another unit. For eighteen months he served in France, but acute rheumatism compelled his return. Now he is playing his part in the grand drama in the work-shops of a munition aircraft factory in the provinces.

But he'd far rather be at the front! His wife told me as she lifted her smiling eyes for a moment from her work. "And you?" I asked. "I would not keep him back," she said with scarcely a hint of hesitation. And though her first-born has given up his life on the battlefield at Ypres she added, "I should be proud of him."

Truly she spoke as the mother of heroes—of thousands of mothers, wives, and sweethearts have done in the past thirty months with never a sign of the dread and fear that every woman feels for a loved one. The honour and glory that come from the deeds and sacrifices of the true sons of the Empire are reflected in no less degree upon the women who have smiled while they have helped to buckle on the armour of those who have gone forward to fight.—G. IVY SANDERS.

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